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Parlor Suites, Easy Chairs, Couches,

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Plain and Fancy Mounted Rings, Artistic Combination of Gems, Choice Selection of Opal Rings, Fancy Wreath Lace Pins, Set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, etc.

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The Best Watches Made, in Gold, Gold Filled or Silver Cases. Our Patrons Always Save Money. First Quality Goods, Lowest Prices.

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Trains of the Southern Pacific Com-

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The poetry of motion is realized when riding in the elegant cars that compose the Sunset Limited train of the Southern Pacific company, which runs semi-weekly over the Sunset route between New Orleans and San Francisco. The delightful experience of a host of people who traveled by this route last season and their praise of the Sunset Limited would fill a volume, and acting on some of the suggestions received by request from lady patrons, the management have surpassed all previous efforts to combine elegance with comfort in the makeup of a train. These efforts have reduced the inconveniences and discomforts of travel to a minimum. While gentlemen can enjoy their lounging and smoking room in the composite car which also has a barber shop and bath room, the ladies have their parlor in one end of the compartment sleeping car, where there are coaches, easy chairs, writing facilities and a well stocked library with the latest magazines. These cars, with two ten-section double drawing room sleepers, and dining car, compose the train, which runs through without change, 28 hours to Los Angeles, 75 hours to San Francisco. All arrangements for the trip can be made with E. E. Currier, New England agent, No. 9 State street, Boston.

Now, what is the Monroe doctrine? The true theory of the Monroe doctrine is that at the time it was promulgated, all the territory in America was occupied, and there was, therefore, no room for colonization by any foreign state by reason of any claims of discovery or exploration. Any attempt by any foreign power to dispossess an established state or territory on American soil was to be regarded by the United States as an affront to this nation; not perhaps so much from the danger which might result to the United States from the close proximity, as one writer has said, of foreign colonies, but rather because the peace of the American continent demanded it.

Now, who has made Grover Cleveland a judge to say that this controversy involves the violation of these principles at all? The boundary line between an independent state of South America and a British colony down on the northern coast of South America is in dispute. British Guiana, adjoining Venezuela on the east, is inhabited by an intelligent class of settlers, who, under British rule, have made for themselves homes and have progressed as well as could have been expected from any colony under like circumstances. On the other hand, the population of Venezuela is not to be compared with that of the British colony in intelligence or progressive ability. Looking at this map for a district of perhaps a hundred miles is straight, running directly north and south, while below that to the Brazilian border it is broken and ill defined, running in a general southerly direction. It has been suggested that recent discoveries of gold in the Orinoco valley, the influx of British subjects from British Guiana and their desire to remain in their new homes still under British rule, has hastened on this dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela over the boundary. It may be that Great Britain is trying to rob Venezuela of territory that belongs to her; it would not be surprising if this were so. It might be possible on the other hand that the boundary claimed by Venezuela is not the boundary at all, but that the one laid down by England is the correct one. Is there any probability that English settlers are any more rapacious for the newly discovered gold fields than the Venezuelan people are? The controversy is not by a good deal over the settlement and establishment of a foreign colony on American soil, which would concern the American nations, but is a dispute between two nations which concerns themselves, and themselves alone, over a boundary line.

President Cleveland, as we believe, from a mistaken interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, has assumed to dictate to England what the boundary line of her colony shall be, has asked Congress for an appropriation of \$100,000 to send a commission down there to lay down this boundary, when he has not been asked to do anything of the kind. It is customary, in disputes of this nature, if the contending nations so desire, to submit the matter to arbitration, in some instance a disinterested monarch, in others each contestant selecting an arbitrator, and these two arbitrators, in his faraway address, laid down the doctrine that these United States should not interfere with the affairs of a state of Europe without a just cause. The same doctrine has been applied and repeated by Jefferson and Adams and Madison and Fillmore and Monroe himself. Calhoun was eloquent on this doctrine, and Daniel Webster expressed himself forcibly upon it several times. If President Cleveland is now going to attempt to dictate to England her policy regarding her American colonies it is a question if he will be able to maintain his dignity for any great length of time. England has a right to settle her own disputes in any manner she may see fit, and at any time she may see fit, without interference by the United States, just as long as she does not step on our toes and does not attempt to subjugate American soil to British rule. President Cleveland has no right to say so now trying to take what does not belong to her, for the question now, twelve or fifteen years old, has yet to be decided, and the contending nations have the right to say how it shall be settled. After the boundary has been established, and Venezuela knows who belongs to her and what does not, then if England swears over into Venezuelan territory and attempts to plant a new English colony here, the United States will have just cause for resistance, even to the extent of war. But until that boundary is established, by all recognized principles of international law, Cleveland's interference is a great mistake. In all probability the English government will give Cleveland a chance to study up his international law and precedents, as it is not likely to be drawn into a struggle with this country on a mistaken action of the executive of this

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Sarsaparilla has over and over again proved itself the best blood purifier medicine has ever produced. It possesses such positive merit to purify, vitalize

And

Enrich the blood, that it accomplishes remarkable cures where other preparations utterly fail. Its record of cures, not

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of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Catarrh, Rheumatism, but of Nervous Prostration, Weakness and Debility, is unequalled.

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Telephone 423.

District of New Haven, ss. Probate Court,)

New Haven, December 17, 1895.)

ESPAÑE of KATE McALPHER, late of)

New Haven, in said district, deceased.)

Upon the application of Timothy F. Calhoun,)

praying for power and authority to)

sell the real estate belonging to said estate,)

as per application on file more fully appears,)

IT IS ORDERED--That said application be heard)

and determined at a Probate court to be held)

at New Haven in said district, on the 21st day of)

December, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock in the fore-)

noon, and that notice be given of the time and)

place of hearing thereon, by publishing the)

same three times in some newspaper having)

circulation in said district.)

LIVINGSTON W. CLEVELAND,)

Judge.)

Undertakers.

UNDERTAKING.

R. N. BARNES,

Furnishing Undertaker.

Residence, North Haven.

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UNDERTAKER,

162 ORANGE STREET,

Near Court street. Telephone No. 117

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Does Cleveland Understand It?

To the Editor of the JOURNAL AND COURIER.

Does Cleveland understand the Monroe

doctrine, and is his action in the Venez-

uela affair an election bluff, or does he

labor under the impression that his ac-

tion is warranted by the principles of

international law and the interpreta-

tion which the Monroe doctrine has re-

ceived in this country in the past?

Certainly the Monroe doctrine is not

the only element in the principles of law

governing this controversy, to be taken

into consideration. And we have very

serious doubts as to its application in

this case at all. Have the repeated in-

sistencies of favoritism to Great Brit-

ain placed President Cleveland in a po-

sition where he grasps the first oppor-

tunity, far fetched as the absurdity on

which his opportunity is founded, may

be drawn, to make himself right in the

eyes of the American people by giving

the tail of the British lion a tweak,

even at the cost of involving us in a

struggle which would not be confined

to the three countries in question, but

would be almost certain to draw in se-

veral other nations who would be only

too glad of a pretext for going to war

with England?

Now, what is the Monroe doctrine?

The true theory of the Monroe doctrine

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all the territory in America was occu-

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for colonization by any foreign state

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Looking at this map we shall see that

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